Woman's Journal
And Suffrage News

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PATRIOTIC BODY FAVORS SUFFRAGE

Daughters of America in Convention at Wheeling Declare for Enfranchisement

Delegates to the twenty-sixth annual convention of the National Council, Daughters of America, assembled in Wheeling, W. Va., on Oct. 3 and 4, went on record for equal suffrage after an able address by Mrs. H. C. Sumney of Omaha, Neb.

"Give the women the vote and you will never regret it; your only regret will be that you deprived them of that privilege for so many years," said Mrs. Sumney. She told of the fight for suffrage in Nebraska and said she believed much good would result if the women of West Virginia were enfranchised on Nov. 7.

W. VA. METHODISTS OUT FOR CAUSE

Noblest Event of Conference, Declares Minister, Is Endorsement of Suffrage

At the seventieth session of the West Virginia annual conference of Methodist churches in Wheeling last week a resolution was passed favoring woman suffrage.

"That the church, which for years had stood indifferent to the question of votes for women, should go on record at this time as favoring it, caused a great stir among the delegates," says the Wheeling Register.

A committee composed of the Rev. R. C. Bramlett, Glenville; Lloyd Fast, Bemis, and Arthur Merrells, Smithton, introduced the resolution.

Among the many speeches in favor of the resolution was one by the Rev. S. K. Arbuthnot of Parkersburg. "The seventieth session of the conference has done a number of noble things during the past week, but no greater or nobler thing could have taken place than this, that we favor woman suffrage," said Mr. Arbuthnot.

"We favor it because it means more to our homes, our schools and our church than any other movement in all the world."

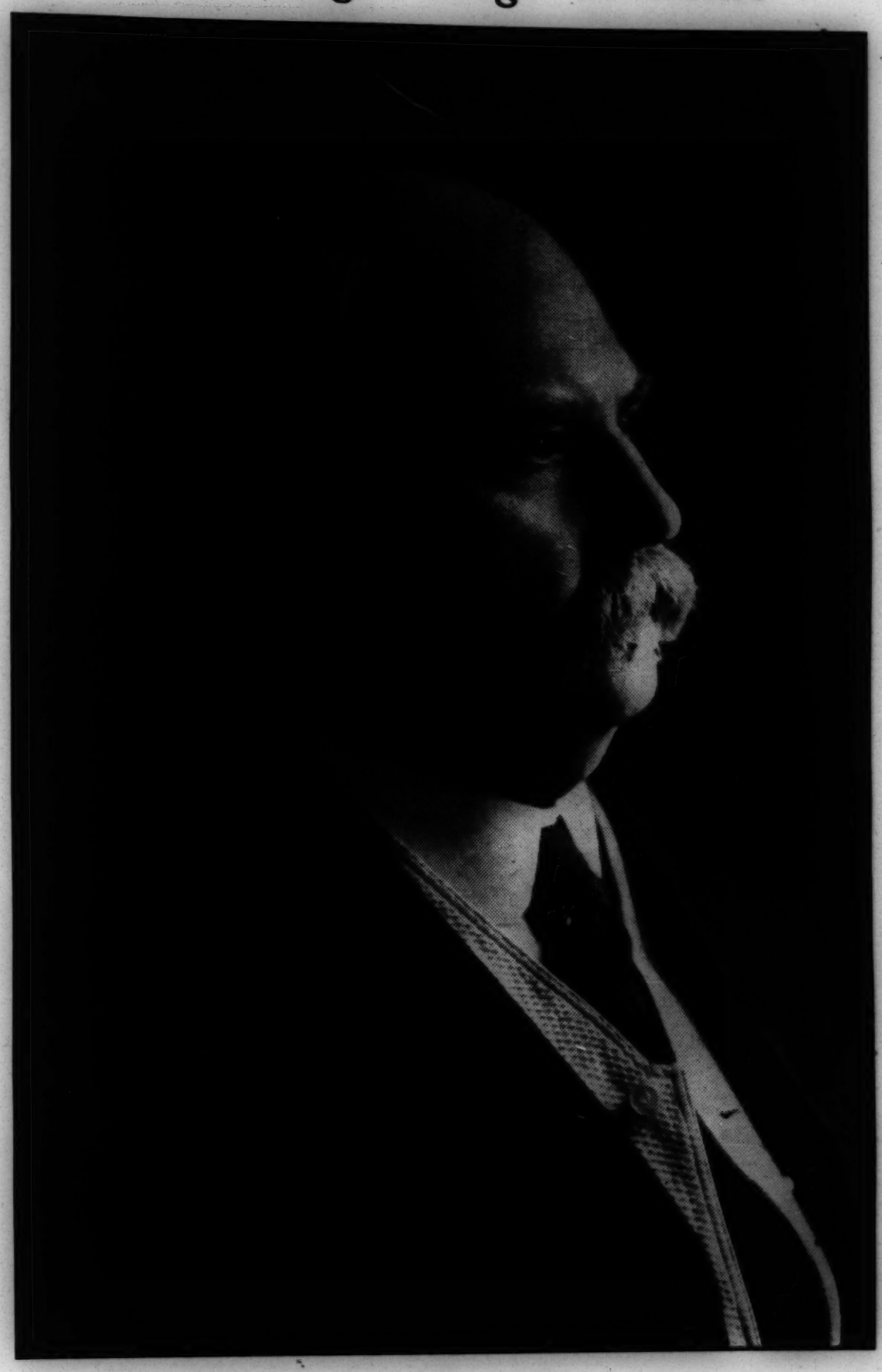
G. O. P. NOMINEE WILL VOTE "YES"

West Virginia Gubernatorial Candidate Tells Campaign Chairman to Count Him "Safe"

Judge Ira E. Robinson, Republican candidate for Governor of West Virginia, has come out in an endorsement of the cause of woman suffrage and has enrolled his name among the overwhelming number that will vote for the amendment this fall.

"Personally I shall vote for the proposed amendment to our State Constitution granting equal suffrage," wrote Judge Robinson in a recent letter to Mrs. Yost, chairman of the State Suffrage Campaign Committee.

A Suffrage Judge in Dixie



Chief Justice Walter Clark of North Carolina. (See page 336)

CLUBS REAFFIRM SUFFRAGE STAND

South Dakota State Federation Declares Direct Power Excels Indirect Influence

After addresses on suffrage by Gov. Byrne, Judge Whiting of the Supreme Court, and President Perishoe of the State College, the South Dakota Federation of Woman's Clubs at Pierre, Oct. 5, passed a resolution re-endorsing votes for women. The resolution was passed by a practically unanimous rising vote. It read as follows:

"Whereas, Many lines of humanitarian and community work undertaken by women's clubs are regulated by law, and

"Whereas, Direct power is more effective than indirect influence, and

"Whereas, A proposed amendment to the constitution of the State of South Dakota for the enfranchisement of the women of the State is now before the voters for action,

"Therefore, Be it resolved, that this federation go on record as reaffirming the stand we have taken in favor of suffrage for women."

"I WISH WOMEN COULD VOTE"

President Wilson Hears Admirer's Remark at Council Bluffs and Seconds It

Appearing on the rear platform of his train in Council Bluffs, Ia., last week, President Wilson was cheered by shouts of "We are going to vote for you—everybody." A woman called out, "I wish the women could vote."

"I wish they could," responded the President.

NOMINEE NORBECK BACKS SUFFRAGE

Republican Candidate for Governorship of So. Dakota Thinks Amendment Will Pass

Mr. Peter Norbeck, Republican nominee for Governor of South Dakota, recently expressed the opinion that equal suffrage would be adopted in that State when the vote is taken on the amendment, Nov. 7.

South Dakota Governors, both past and present, have been in favor of equal suffrage. Former executives Elrod, Herreid and Vessey are all believers in the justice of complete democracy. The present Governor, Frank Byrne, is a supporter of the cause. The same is true of the nominee of the Republicans for Lieutenant-Governor, Mr. McMaster, of Yankton.

YUCATAN GIVES WOMEN BALLOT

Advanced Step Reported in Mexican State After Big Women's Convention

According to information from Mexico, received in San Francisco by N. Gould Harrold, president of the Mexican Property Owners Non-Intervention League, woman suffrage has recently been granted in the State of Yucatan.

"This action," said Mr. Harrold in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, "which was taken by Governor General Don Salvador Alvarado of Yucatan, follows a woman's congress recently held at Merida, Yucatan, participated in by 3000 women. Most of the members of this congress were women of the middle class, many of them were teachers in the public schools, and a few of them represented the old governing class. Many topics of interest to the women of the State and also subjects of general public interest were discussed during the three days of the congress, the line of cleavage in the discussion being between those of advanced or liberal views and those of more conservative tendencies."

The area of Yucatan is 18,565 square miles, and its population in 1910 was 337,020.

ANTI CANDIDATES ARE VERY SCARCE

Nominees for Congress Come Out in Large Numbers for Federal Amendment

Public reports on the attitude of Congressional candidates toward the federal suffrage amendment were given out in Washington last week by Miss Ruth White, secretary of the Congressional Committee of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, in connection with the celebration of Federal Amendment Day.

Several weeks ago the Committee sent out a list of three pointed questions to candidates for nomination in each State. According to the returns the anti-candidate is in the decided minority. Out of 359 replies, 308 were favorable to suffrage and the federal amendment, 25 were unfavorable and 26 were noncommittal. The committee tabulated these returns, classifying the candidates according to their State, district, party and suffrage stand, and sent the tabulated lists to the State suffrage presidents for use in their local demonstrations.

The second Federal Amendment Day will be celebrated on Oct. 21, when a further report will be given.

How Suffrage Works—By People Who Have Seen

The Woman's Journal from now to November will give a large part of its space to testimony from the equal suffrage States. Almost all the distinguished public men of those States are on record for suffrage, but we shall give testimony chiefly from men and women who are not in politics. The quotations cited here are only a small fraction of the mass of evidence in hand.

Colorado's Citizens Approve

Ellis Meredith Clement: Before women got the ballot, there were large stores in Denver that were sanitarily indecent; there are none such now. When women were enfranchised, the law prohibiting the employment of children under fourteen was a dead letter. It is seldom infringed now. The year after women obtained a vote, employers learned for the first time that there was a law, passed by the efforts of the W. C. T. U. years before, compelling them to provide seats for their employees, and the seats were put in. The employee had become a political as well as an economic unit.

Mrs. Frank J. Mott, a prominent Catholic woman of Denver: "We know that families are not broken up or divorces sought on account of equal suffrage. In fact, I believe Colorado men think more of their wives since they inform themselves and take more interest in public affairs."

Mrs. Lucy E. R. Scott, Denver: "Women have learned that with the ballot their influence is greater than without it; that in all the educational, philanthropic, reformatory and municipal improvement work undertaken, greater respect is paid to their opinions and quicker response made to their requests."

Miss Ida M. Clothier, who for many years conducted at Manitou a shelter for friendless consumptive girls, has also borne her testimony. She says: "Equal suffrage has done much good in Colorado. In Manitou, it put an end to public gambling, and there is hardly a town where it has not brought about some such definite improvement, besides raising the general tone."

Professor Le Rossignol, of the University of Denver: "Woman suffrage has done no harm, while it has done some good; and it has been adopted by Colorado 'for better, for worse.'"

Rev. Dr. A. H. C. Morse, Denver: "Generally speaking, the women in this State are found upon the side of public good. I did not think, when I came here nine years ago, that I should be for woman suffrage; but residence here shows me that it is coming everywhere and that it will be for our good."

James T. Smith, former Labor Commissioner of Colorado: "The practical effect of woman suffrage has in my judgment been beneficial in every way."

Mr. Clarence P. Dodge, editor of the Colorado Springs Gazette, and nephew of Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge, President of the National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage: "From my experience as a member of the State Legislature, I personally believe woman's suffrage has helped Colorado tremendously."

Out of the 213,000 women in Colorado, only about 150 are doing night work, according to a statement from the State Bureau of Labor Statistics, published in the Woman's Journal of Feb. 28, 1914; and only about the same number fail to get one day's rest in seven.

The great Denver Woman's Club, with a membership of a thousand women, unanimously condemned certain aspersions on woman suffrage in an Eastern paper, and commissioned Mrs. Anna J. Norris to reply to them. After mentioning that it had been made harder to elect notoriously bad candidates, and enumerating a list of improved laws secured by the women, Mrs. Norris added:

"Much as we prize these gains, they are small compared with the education of woman herself; the awakening of the civic spirit and the setting into motion of those ethical forces which condition all progress and hope of betterment. Through her political experience has come a knowledge of the situation as men view it, with a better understanding of the immensity of the task before her. She sees, as no woman can without such experience, the height and the depth of baseness to which unprincipled politicians will descend in order to secure their selfish ends. But along with it comes her profounder conviction of the necessity of the effusion of virtue into the body politic, and the increased determination, by slow and patient endeavor, gradually to work out the problem to a final solution.'

Mrs. Belle Farrar Meyer, of Clifton: "There can be no question but that Colorado has become a better State, has elected better men to office, and has made laws which are more fair and just to women and children because of equal suffrage. Every city in the State which voted dry did so because of the influence of women, and their influence on the liquor question is chiefly responsible for the opposition to woman suffrage."

Ex-Governor Albert W. McIntire: "The objections made to equal suffrage have not been sustained by the facts. The women do take an interest, do enter into the questions under discussion, and do take the trouble to vote."

Mrs. Martha Conine: "The representative women, meaning by this those women who have been active in church, philanthropic, educational and club work, are almost to a unit in favor of suffrage. The ward heelers most emphatically do not like it."

I have never stood in a street car in Colorado while a man sat.—Fonetta Flansburg.

Laws Won By Women

U. S. Senator Shafroth, of Colorado, mentions the following laws as among those which have been enacted "largely through the assistance and aid of women:

Establishing parental or truant schools.

Making father and mother joint heirs of deceased child.

Making it a misdemeanor to fail to support aged and infirm parents.

Making education compulsory for children up to the age of sixteen.

Other strict compulsory educational laws and laws against child labor.

Providing for the examination of the eyes, ears, teeth and breathing capacity of school children (the bill from which this law was enacted was prepared by a woman physician, and is the most comprehensive of all such laws in existence in the United States).

Requiring lessons in the public schools on the humane treatment of animals.

Raising the age of protection for girls to eighteen.

Prohibiting men from being supported by the earnings of immoral women.

Abolishing the binding out of girls committed to the State Industrial School.

Teachers' pensions.

Requiring the joint signature of husband and wife to every chattel mortgage, sale of household goods used by the family, or conveyance or mortgage of a homestead.

Validating the wills of married women.

Factory inspection, requiring three inspectors, one of whom shall be a woman.

Establishing a State Traveling Library Commission, consisting of women.

Establishing the indeterminate sentence for prisoners.

For the inspection of private eleemosynary institutions by the State Board of Charities.

Making the methods of the sweat box in connection with the examination of prisoners a felony.

Requiring that at least three of the six members of the County Visiting Boards shall be women.

A pure food law.

For tree preservation.

In addition may be mentioned:

Equal guardianship.

Eight-hour law for women.

Minimum salary law for teachers.

Minimum Wage Commission.

U. S. Representative Keating, of Colorado, has compiled a fuller list of more than a hundred laws which he credits largely to the women; and he adds that they deserve credit also for many bad and foolish laws which they have kept off the statute books.

The Result in Wyoming

W. E. Mullen, Attorney General of Wyoming, wrote to A. C. Thomas of Jefferson, Ore., as follows:

When I first settled in Wyoming, I was greatly prejudiced against woman suffrage. I regarded it as a sort of woman's rights "fad" and a nuisance. I reasoned that the average woman knew very little about politics and cared less, and that those women who would vote at all would vote as the husband, father, brother or other male member of the family voted, and that, while there would be more votes to count, the result would be about the same. I have observed the practical results of the system here, and have changed my mind. I am now convinced that woman suffrage is a rational principle and a benefit to the State, for the following reasons:

1. It stimulates interest and study, on the part of women, in public affairs. Questions of public interest are discussed in the homes, more papers and magazines are read, and the interests of the State and the home are promoted.

2. As the mother, sister or teacher of young boys, the influence of woman over the minds of the youth of the land, in the creation of wholesome ideals of citizenship, is very great. The more she knows about the obligations of citizenship, the more she is able to teach the boys.

3. The vote of a woman is usually cast against a candidate for office who is known to be either incompetent, immoral or otherwise unfit for the place, and as a result the tendency is to nominate better men for office.

4. Political reforms are nearly always brought about by individuals and seldom by party organizations. The women usually vote for progressive candidates, and for the correction of abuses in politics, irrespective of party affiliations.

5. It operates as a check against the modern tendency of government by party, and in support of our traditional policy of government by the people.

6. It preserves better order at polling places during elections. In fact, disorder of any kind is an unheard of thing during elections in this State.

Finally, we permit men of foreign birth to become citizens and exercise the right of suffrage after five years' residence. Why should not a young American woman, who has received a course of instruction in our schools in civil government, political economy and constitutional history, and has lived in the United States 21 years, have the same chance to exercise the rights of citizenship? There is nothing dangerous about the experiment. It has improved, and is yet improving, conditions in Wyoming.

Hon. W. S. Collins, president of the Big Horn Immigration Company, writes:

"I have lived in Wyoming 21 years. I have often found newcomers averse to women's voting. That soon wears off, and in a year or two husband and wife, brother and sister, father and mother and daughter and son go to the polls together the same as to any other meeting. There is nothing thought of it, no remarks made about it.

"Women are no more corrupted by voting with their fathers, brothers and husbands than they are by going with them to any other kind of meeting. Women's influence for good is felt there, as it is in the home and around the fireside. The polls are arranged with full knowledge that women will go there to vote. Should any man attempt to locate a polling place where a woman should not go, that man would have short shrift.

"There is very little bribery here. The man who electioneers with whiskey is sure to be beaten, and it is not often attempted. Women almost invariably split their tickets. They vote for the men they deem the best, and it follows that all parties endeavor to put up their best men. Women everywhere are always in favor of law and order. It is owing to the women's vote that our young State, where the cowboy still flourishes, has stringent laws against gambling.

"Women here read of State affairs, notice what their Congressmen are doing at Washington, and go to the political meetings. Does it unsex them? No. It is good to see intelligence flash from their eyes.

"Bad women do vote, but they do not take much interest. They trouble good women no more at the polls than they do at the bargain counter or the theatre.

"Women appear no more out of place at the polls than they do at a festival or fair. Citizens of Wyoming are proud that the constitution of our State was the first for equal political rights."

Former Chief Justice Groesbeck of Wyoming writes:

"The influence of women upon our legislation and our elections has been marked. Party conventions have abandoned nominating corrupt, dishonest or immoral men, as they cannot obtain the woman vote. Our elections are orderly, and so are the primaries.

"The influence of the women voters has always been on the side of temperance, morality and good government, and against drunkenness, gambling and immorality.

"Our constitution is broad and liberal, and our laws are progressive and wholesome. Three-fourths of the jury can render a verdict in a civil case; our election laws are based on the Australian system; our schools are excellent, and sparsely settled school districts receive a stipulated sum from the public moneys before they are apportioned pro rata among the

pupils; child labor is prohibited, and cruelty to children is punished severely; our prisons and jails must be cleanly kept and the inmates treated humanely; the irrigation laws are the best in the arid regions; and our code of laws, taken as a whole, is progressive and cleanly.

"Wyoming women have exercised the franchise very generally; there are scarcely any who do not vote.

"The ladies have not been office-seekers.

"The number of murders committed in Wyoming is very few. We are a law-abiding people. This must be our reputation abroad, as our State and municipal bonds sell at a premium. This would not be the case were we known to be a dishonest or lawless commonwealth, as nothing is more sensitive than capital in this respect.

"We have lost nothing, but have gained much, by our many years of equal rights, and we have been taught by the best teacher, Experience, to believe with Emerson that, if all the vices are to be represented as political factors, some of the virtues should be.

"Impartial suffrage is firmly fixed in the affections of our people. The Constitutional Convention of 1889 (after twenty years' experience of equal rights) passed the woman suffrage clauses with but one dissenting vote."

RAILROADS SEE SUFFRAGE VALUE

Trunk Lines Leaving Washington Get Permits to Open Offices in Suffrage Headquarters

Even the railroads have come to realize the political importance of woman suffrage, and have asked for temporary election offices in the headquarters of a suffrage organization.

The Pennsylvania, the Chesapeake & Ohio and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroads, acting for their own and other southern and western lines, have received the permission of the Congressional Committee of the National American Woman Suffrage Association to establish offices in their rooms in the Munsey Building in Washington, where women voters at present in the District of Columbia may make special arrangements for returning home to vote. Men voters have been given this opportunity by the railroads for many years, and always make their arrangements through their political party headquarters. Women voters, however, have had no provision made for them until this year, but the move comes as a natural consequence of the political growth of woman suffrage, and according to Miss Ruth White, secretary of the committee, the plan will be met with enthusiasm by the voting women in the District of Columbia.

"The woman's headquarters differs from those for men in that we shall draw no party lines," explained Miss White. "Women voters of all parties will be referred here without a suggestion of partisanship. The National Association is glad to have this opportunity of co-operating with the railroads and to assist with the facilities for bringing out a heavy woman's vote this fall."

The offices were opened Oct. 5 at 920 Munsey Building, where certificates will be issued entitling women voters, who wish to travel West to their various States for the purpose of voting, to special cut rates.

VOTE YES!

By Mary Farley Sanborn

The harvest of our hope is ripe for reaping,
Men, will you come with ready heart and hand,
With answering word and eager footstep leaping,
To greet and grant our fair and just demand?

We have stood by you in the occupations
Of common life; we've worked and loved and played;
Sharing the fight, the trials and temptations;
And when the cost was reckoned, we have paid.

We have been sometimes wise and sometimes foolish—
Even as you—done bravely or amiss;
You've been—like us—part generous and part mulish;
But, friend, we face the issue, now, in this.

Let's talk as man and man, not man and woman;
Be fearless, honest, candid, free and just;
Put sex aside, and call us simply human,
And, take our word, we will repay your trust.

We've borne your sons, been comrades with our brothers,
Learned from our fathers, worked that wrong might cease;
And shall men turn upon their wives and mothers,
Bidding them not to speak, but hold their peace?

No, let us lend our insight, intuitions,
Our tact and tenderness, our sterling sense,
To supplement your sterner admonitions,
Your manly strength and keen intelligence.

Let us fare on together, each grown bolder
As conquering forces march with equal stride;
And step by step, with shoulder pressed to shoulder,
We shall attain to purposes untried.

One cause, one watchword, one determination,
One sense of right, one summit to ascend,
One banner, one ideal, and one nation,
One life to live, one death to crown the end.

If you are great, are we not also gracious?
If you are brave, have we not heart and will?
If you are daring, are we not audacious?
Do we not match your labor with our skill?

Now is the hour, now the appointed season,
To crown our long endeavor with success.
We bid you, in the splendid name of reason,
Rise, men, and with one voice, ring out your Yes!

—Springfield Republican.

ILLITERATE MAN SIGNS PETITION

Truck Driver Finds He Almost Landed Position As Surrogate—Educated Women Barred

A truck driver in Jersey City scrawled his name along a dotted line on a piece of paper the other day, and found later that he had signed a candidate's petition for the Democratic nomination for Surrogate of Hudson County, N. J.

Then, discovering that the job pays $7,500 a year, he became ambitious for the office, and, although the petition had been sent in a few hours too late for recognition, he hired a lawyer—who could read and write beautifully—to argue his claims. The Maryland Suffrage News comments: "It's a fantastic government that permits illiterates to have their innings for office, while women, educated and public-spirited, may not even vote for public officials."

MUST USE CARE IN ALL ELECTIONS

Officer of Montana Good Government Club Urges Women Voters to Study Issues

"The transactions of Congress may seem far removed from our local interests," says Mrs. Harvey Coit of the Montana Good Government Club, in an appeal to the women voters of the State, "but a study of the candidates for Congress, and a study of their platforms as individuals and as partisans, will indicate the importance of voting for men and women who have our highest interests at heart. I am confident that the great majority of our women will study carefully the qualifications of all the candidates for office, and will vote intelligently on election day.

"The new electorate must not be indifferent to the big political issues of the day," adds Mrs. Coit, "as these issues have a direct bearing upon our homes and upon the environment in which our children must be brought up."

MEXICO AWAKES FROM LONG SLEEP

Women Teachers in Revolt Against Centuries of Subjection of Their Sex

The women of Mexico are beginning to revolt from the traditional position which they have occupied from time immemorial, and, through the influence of literature distributed from the United States, are taking a vital interest in the woman movement.

Writing in the Wheeling Majority, M. C. Rolland tells how the Mexican woman is developing. During the last revolt thousands of women teachers distributed revolutionary literature, and were thrown into jail because they favored the revolutionary party. It is among these teachers that the great revolt against the subjection of women has been most powerful, for it is in general only they who are able to understand the literature that has been disseminated.

Following the revolution the women have advanced rapidly. The working women have organized in different parts of the republic, constituting groups of real importance. Women teachers are actively participating in public affairs, occupying positions in public and private offices.

But the greatest result of the movement is seen in the recent Woman's Congress held in the State of Yucatan, when more than two thousand women discussed education, religion and philosophy.

A few weeks ago, a woman of Kentucky, 78 years old, walked eight miles to pay her tax bill. On the same day, after she had secured her receipt, she walked all the way back again. Nevertheless she may not bear the burden of the ballot.

Detroit Counts About One Vote In Twenty Rightly

Same Method Which Stole Suffrage in 1912 Used on Charter Amendment—Press Asks What Is Use of Going to Polls if Vote is Perverted

The methods by which the Michigan vote for equal suffrage in 1912 was stolen again shocked the honest citizens of the State last month, when an investigation of the charter amendment vote in Detroit showed that less than five per cent. of the vote had been counted correctly.

In the First ward the inspectors made returns showing that 2,114 citizens voted for an amendment which would virtually extend the machine's term of office four years and that 988 citizens voted against it.

A recount by City Clerk Lindsay showed that as a matter of fact only 1,308 persons voted for the extension while 2,242 persons voted against it.

The returns in other wards exhibited as astounding a perversion of the popular will. The inspectors in the second ward reported 1,389 for and 869 against, whereas the recount showed 850 for and 1,295 against.

In the Third ward the eighth precinct inspectors reported 301 for the four-year term and 75 against, while the recount showed 106 for and 140 against.

The enormity of the errors led the Detroit Journal to burst out with an editorial in which it declared:

"The community would be more profoundly shocked at the present realization that its elections are turned into farces by the precinct inspectors who juggle and bungle the count, were it not for the fact that the realization has been growing for the past four years.

"We are ruled no longer by majorities, but by election inspectors who count their favorites into office and switch the count on vital charter amendments.

"The liberties of the people are nullified by dishonest returns. Precinct manipulators forge the vote of the people. And then they style the result an election and set up bosses in office on the strength of the crooked returns.

"It seems as if we could not go any further with this howling farce of elections. What decent candidate would accept the returns made by these conscienceless inspectors in the controlled precincts? What citizen is so foolish as to expect that his vote will be correctly counted?

"If we are to have as shockingly rotten a count in November we might as well turn everything over to the gang and refrain from going through the motions of voting."

FULL SUFFRAGE IN CANADA NEXT

Dominion Suffrage Board Plans to Win Federal Vote — Question Before Premier

Canadian women are now beginning to concentrate on a campaign for full suffrage throughout the Dominion. A committee, headed by Mrs. Nellie L. McClung, who led the victorious campaign in Manitoba and Alberta, is asking the co-operation of every suffrage society in Canada in the formation of a Dominion Equal Franchise Board, with two members from each Province. The object of this Board, according to the special suffrage edition of Canada's White Ribbon Bulletin, will be to bring the matter of the full enfranchisement of women before the Dominion Government at its first session, to give assistance to the Provinces whose women have not yet Provincial rights, and to endeavor by all means to stimulate the interest and enlist the services of every woman who loves her country.

Ontario, Alberta, British Columbia, Saskatchewan, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island have already joined in the plan.

One of the first acts of the Canadian organization will be to push to a settlement the question of full Dominion franchise. Premier Borden some time ago made the statement that when women won the Provincial vote it entitled them to the Dominion vote as well. This appears to be the case in Manitoba, but not in Alberta, Saskatchewan and British Columbia. The Premier has an opportunity to make good his words now, either to establish the constitutionality of the Dominion franchise in all four Provinces, or by an act of the Canadian Parliament, to revise the Federal lists so as to include women.

PRECINCT OFFICER CHANGES MIND

Finds Voters Marking Ballots of All Parties — Believes Women Are Competent

The writer of special stories in the Lowell (Mass.) Courier tells an amusing story about the recent primary election in that city.

One of the precinct officers who has been opposed to equal suffrage tells me that as a result of the recent primary election he is inclined to "amend his declaration," as the lawyers say. While he is not prepared to advocate full suffrage for women, he suggests that the law be so changed that a ballot shall be cast by the more competent member of the family; and he says that this will permit several hundred Lowell women to vote. In the ballots that he counted on Tuesday night he found one marked for candidates on all three tickets, the poor fellow using it apparently not knowing whether he was a Republican, Democrat or Prohibitionist. The precinct officer saw several ballots that had been marked for both Republican and Democratic candidates, which likewise invalidated them. And this in spite of newspaper warnings oft repeated that in a primary election a voter is limited to the candidates of one party.

THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL AND SUFFRAGE NEWS

FOUNDED BY

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SUFFRAGE IN YUCATAN

The most surprising news of the week is the announcement that the ballot has been granted to women in Yucatan.

That province, which was the scene of merciless exploitation and frightful cruelties before the revolution, has been advancing since by leaps and bounds. We already knew that more than a thousand new schools had lately been opened in Yucatan, that scientific methods of modern agriculture were being taught throughout the province and even that a Woman's Congress had been held there, for the first time in Mexico. But all this had hardly prepared us to expect anything so very up-to-date as the granting of votes to women.

The women of Yucatan will be the first Spanish-speaking women in the world to exercise this privilege. Yucatan is largely cut off from the rest of Mexico by geographical circumstances, and is in a position to work out this interesting experiment for itself. Our gratitude is due to the modern-minded Governor who has made it possible. May it prove a thorough success, and lead the way for the whole of Spanish America!

A. S. B.

EIGHT POINTLESS POINTS

The strength of the case for equal suffrage is shown by the weakness of the case against it.

The National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage has mustered what it looks upon as its strongest arguments and sums them up in the following eight points:

1. "The vote is not a question of individual right, or what is best for the individual, or for any class, but solely what is best for the State."

It has been abundantly proved that equal suffrage is good for the State.

Every extension of suffrage thus far made among men, however, has been demanded mainly as a matter of right and justice, and has been granted mainly on the avowed ground that it would be a benefit to the class formerly excluded. The real ground of such extension has generally been the feeling on the part of the ruling class that it was not "best for the State" to have to reckon with a strong and growing discontent. This was what led to all the successive lowerings of the property qualification, and to its final abolition. It was this, too, that caused the wiping out of the old religious tests—not an advance demonstration that the voting of poor men and men of all religious faiths would lead to better government.

Works Well in Practice

2. "The net result of woman suffrage wherever tried has been a loss to the State and a loss to women."

This is the crucial point of the whole matter. Whatever our theories may be, if equal suffrage worked out harmfully in practice, it would have to stand condemned. But, as we showed last week, the evidence is overwhelmingly the other way.

In Wyoming, women have been voting nearly twice as long as anywhere else. There is where the bad effects ought to be most clearly visible, if they really are bad. Yet for the last 25 years, the suffragists have had a standing challenge, inviting the opponents to find in all Wyoming two respectable men who will say over their own names and addresses that it has had any bad results whatever. The opponents have thus far failed to respond. From all the suffrage States, the enormous majority of the evidence is in favor. The anti-suffragists say that "a large volume could easily be filled" with adverse testimony, but they never quote more than a mere handful of persons, and always the same ones.

More Women Favor Than Oppose

3. "The vote is demanded by only a small minority of women."

A much larger number of women favor equal suffrage than oppose it. In every State where petitions for suffrage and remonstrances against it have been sent to the Legislature, the petitioners have always outnumbered the remonstrants, and generally they have outnumbered them fifty or a hundred to one. Julia Ward Howe said: "If the suffragists are a minority, it should always be remembered that the remonstrants are a much smaller minority. . . . Of the women who take any lively interest in the question either way, the large majority are in favor. This has been demonstrated wherever the matter has been brought to a test."

In California it was asserted that 80 per cent. of the women were opposed to equal suffrage. Under the Initiative and Referendum, a petition for its repeal was started in 1912. Both men and women were eligible to sign, and only 32,000 signatures were needed. If even seven per cent. of the women had been willing to sign, they could have filled out the petition, without the name of a single man. The opponents of equal rights, according to their own published acknowledgment, spent $1,500 in circulating the petition; yet, among men and women put together, they failed to get the 32,000 signatures needed to resubmit the question.

In any State, if the women wanted to repeal equal suffrage, they could do it. They never have done so; and the opponents declare that "once granted, it is irrevocable."

Have Queer Idea of Democracy

4. "To force the vote upon the great majority of women to satisfy a small minority would be undemocratic and unjust."

The National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage includes less than 2 per cent. of the women of the country. Why should the 2 per cent. who are opposed claim the right to keep the ballot from the 98 per cent. who either desire it or do not object to it?

When men want to amend their State constitution they only have to show that those who desire the change outnumber those who object to it. They do not have to show that those who desire it outnumber both those who object and those who do not care. It is only under the most undemocratic State constitutions that a man who fails to vote either way is counted as voting no; yet the opponents of equal rights always claim that all the women who do not care shall be counted with those opposed; and they have the nerve to call this democracy!

Men and Women Should Co-operate

5. "Men and women were created different and designed to work in different spheres for the common good; to co-operate with and supplement each other, not to compete."

This is quite true, except the assumption that their spheres should be wholly different. Nobody really believes this nowadays, except the Orientals, who keep women shut up in the harem. Men and women co-operate now in the home, in the school, in the church, in the Village Improvement Society, and in countless other organizations formed for business, or for pleasure, or for the common good. There is no reason why they should not co-operate in the effort to secure good government on election day.

Non-partisan Power Strengthened

6. "The vote would deprive woman of her non-partisan power, which enables her to do for the State what man is unable to do, because he is bound by party obligations."

Every evil interest to which women are opposed would rather take its chance with the so-called non-partisan influence of women than have to reckon with women's vote. This is true of the liquor interest, the vice interests, the child-labor exploiters, and all the rest.

The non-partisan organizations of women that have done the most to bring about improved legislation in recent years are the women's clubs. In the beginning, almost all of them were very much afraid of woman suffrage. Now it has been endorsed not only by the General Federation of Women's Clubs, but by 35 out of the 48 State Federations—nearly three-fourths of the whole number.

Two years ago, the editor of The Woman's Journal sent a letter to the Presidents of the State Federation of Women's Clubs in all the suffrage States, asking whether women had lost their non-partisan influence or strengthened it. Without a single exception, the answers declared that women's non-partisan power for good had been strengthened. All agreed in substance with Mrs. Sarah A. Evans of Portland, President of the Oregon Federation, who wrote:

"Women have not lost their non-partisan influence. Party counts for very little where pure food, improved sanitation, protection for children, etc., are involved. Our women have never divided on party lines when such matters are presented. The club women of Oregon find that in every measure they undertake, suffrage gives them an advantage they never had before."

Male Non-Combatants Vote

7. "The basis of government is physical force, and the physical power to enforce the law, without which the vote is useless, is neither possible nor desirable for women."

Not one of the 48 States of the Union conditions the right to vote on the power to bear arms. There is not one man in the United States who believes that he ought to lose his vote when he becomes too old to fight. So long as the old, the infirm, the halt, the lame and the blind among men are freely admitted to the ballot box, some better reason should be found for excluding women than the fact that they do not fight.

Opponents in Bad Company

8. "Woman suffrage is demanded by Socialists and feminists as a means to an end, the end being a complete social revolution."

A social revolution has not followed in any of the States where women have the suffrage, not even where they have been voting for nearly half a century. We have the testimony of Mrs. Julia Ward Howe's 516 ministers, and of many others, that no demoralizing effects have followed. The general consensus of opinion among them is that the results have been wholesome, both to women and to the States.

Equal suffrage is endorsed by the Socialists, and also by the Republicans, Democrats, Prohibitionists and Progressives. It is favored by the Socialists as a matter of justice, not because they believe that it will hasten the triumph of their party. Indeed, many Socialists say that they would rather have woman suffrage put off until Socialism comes, because they fear that the greater conservatism of women will delay their victory.

A feminist, in the proper sense of the word, means only a believer in woman's rights. The anti-suffragists use the word as meaning a believer in free love. A few persons who believe in free love believe also in equal suffrage; and an enormous number of persons who both believe in free love and practise it are opposed to equal suffrage. Where one licentious man or woman favors the suffrage movement, a thousand oppose it. The hostility of all the vice interests to votes for women is notorious.

These eight reasons are put forth as the strongest points that can be made against woman's ballot; and under a fair examination, every one of them goes to pieces.

A. S. B.

THE EIGHT-HOUR DAY

Both Mr. Wilson and Mr. Hughes declare that they favor an eight-hour day for working men. If it is needed for men, it would seem to be still more needed for women, since women in general have less physical strength than men. Up to this time, however, the only States with an eight-hour law for women are States where women vote.

Five of the eleven full-suffrage States have passed such a law—California, Colorado, Washington, Wyoming and Arizona. Of the 37 States where women cannot vote for members of the Legislature, not one has this law.

A. S. B.

MORE MEN PROTECTED

About a thousand men are protected by an eight-hour law where one woman is so protected. Mrs. Raymond Robins, President of the National Women's Trade Union League, has called attention to this curious fact.

In a large number of States, the law requires an eight-hour day for all men in State employ, including men employed by contractors who work for the city or State. Many States also limit men's hours to eight, in certain particular employments. In addition, the men's trade unions, by the power of organization backed with the potential strength of votes, have secured an eight-hour day in many trades.

"Big Business"—the so-called "Invisible Government"—is opposed to equal suffrage. This is partly because it is opposed on general principles to government by the people. It would like to take away their votes from most of the men if it could, and it decidedly objects to giving votes to any more people. In part it is because the great corporations are afraid of "sentimental legislation,"—by which they mean humanitarian legislation. Ex-President Taft, in his article on equal suffrage in the Saturday Evening Post some months ago, said that the suffrage States were more inclined to "millennial legislation" such as eight-hour laws for women. Last year a Massachusetts manufacturer, in explaining his opposition to equal suffrage, said to a friend of the present writer:

"The trades unions have already got an eight-hour day for men in most kinds of work, and some unmarried cranks have secured an eight-hour day for minors. Now, if woman suffrage carries, the next thing will be an eight-hour day for women, and then what will become of business?"

ANTIS OPPOSE EIGHT HOURS

A significant fact was told at the annual supper of the New England Woman Suffrage Association by Mrs. Katherine Houghton Hepburn, President of the Connecticut W. S. A. In the last Connecticut Legislature, she said, the opponents of equal suffrage declared that all needed laws for women could and would be secured by "indirect influence." A little later, when the bill for a shorter work day for women came up, these same anti-suffrage ladies did not support it, and the husbands of the leading antis were on hand to oppose it.

A few months ago, a conference was held in Boston to discuss the need of a uniform eight-hour law for women in all the New England States. Many organizations were invited to send representatives, including the Suffrage Association and the Anti-Suffrage Association. The suffragists responded; the antis refused.

The official organ of the National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage published in its issue of December, 1913, an article denouncing the placing of any limitation on women's hours of labor. It described California's eight-hour law for women as "a law urged by suffragists," and said:

"No more stupid law was ever enacted. . . . Women have as much right to work as men, and are perfectly competent to fix their own working hours. A healthy woman can work with impunity as many hours as a healthy man in work suitable for women to perform."

It would not be right to say that all antis oppose an eight-hour day for factory women, or that all suffragists favor it; but these examples show the prevailing drift. They are of interest at this time, when the question of the eight-hour day for men has been brought into national prominence by the presidential campaign.

A. S. B.

EVADING THE TRUTH

All the States having an eight-hour law for women passed it after women got the right to vote, with the single exception of California. In California it was passed by the same Legislature which voted overwhelmingly for the woman suffrage amendment to the State constitution.

In speaking to audiences that favor the eight-hour day, opponents of equal rights often say that in the State of Washington the law was passed "before women voted." It was passed before women had actually cast their ballots, but after they had been given the right to vote. The legislators who passed it knew that women as well as men would have a vote on their re-election. For eight years the advocates of the eight-hour law for women had been trying to secure its passage, without success. After women got the ballot, the very next Legislature passed the bill.

A. S. B.

NEWS FROM THE STATES

WEST VIRGINIA

A resolution declaring for a continuation of the fight for woman suffrage was adopted at the annual session of the West Virginia W. C. T. U. at its meeting at Parkersburg on Oct. 4. Mrs. Lena Lowe Yost of Morgantown was re-elected State president. Mrs. Yost is also president of the State Equal Suffrage Association.

Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver of Wheeling, whose vigor of thought is recognized throughout the State, will soon be heard on the stump in favor of the pending suffrage amendment.

Rabbi Silver's itinerary has not yet been worked out by the State Campaign Committee at Morgantown, but it will include set speeches in half a dozen of the leading cities.

The candidates of all the leading parties have now followed their party platform declarations with endorsements of the pending amendment. They have been followed by large numbers of their fellow-members, and if expressions of opinion favorable to the cause of woman are any criterion, the success of the campaign is assured.

Members of the State organization last week chartered a motor-boat named the Julia Lee in honor of the grand-daughter of General Robert E. Lee, and with a corps of women speakers and a stack of suffrage literature cruised up the Kanawha River as far as Montgomery, with stops at various towns. Mrs. T. J. Cullen of Point Pleasant piloted the boat.

MAINE

The thirty-sixth annual convention of the Maine Woman Suffrage Association met in Portland Oct. 12-13, the Portland Equal Franchise League acting as hostesses. Coffee was served the first morning at the home of the State president, Mrs. George S. Hunt. The afternoon session on Oct. 12 at Friend's Church was taken up with reports from officers and committees, and an address by Mrs. Arthur T. Balentine on "Equal Suffrage Results in California."

After remarks by the State president, two addresses were scheduled for the evening session at the city hall—one on "Suffrage in Maine," by Mr. Robert Treat Whitehouse, and the other by Mr. Owen Lovejoy, secretary of the National Child Labor Committee. The closing session Oct. 13 was filled with business, elections and reports.

SOUTH DAKOTA

The men of Sioux Falls, S. D., have organized an equal suffrage league. The officers include some of the most prominent business men of the town. Over 500 representative citizens enrolled in the league at its inception.

WISCONSIN

Mrs. Theodora W. Youmans announces that the headquarters of the State Association will soon be shifted to Milwaukee. The exact location of the office is not yet determined. Mrs. Helen Haight, for three years general assistant at headquarters, has decided to leave her position for other duties. Her loss will be felt by all Wisconsin suffragists.

SOUTH CAROLINA

The annual State convention of the South Carolina Equal Suffrage League will be held in the Charleston Y. M. C. A. for two days, beginning Oct. 17. Professor Morse, of the State University, who will address the convention on "The Psychology of the Woman Movement," and the Rev. Mr. Finlay, of Columbia, will be the principal speakers.

RHODE ISLAND

The Newport County Woman Suffrage League held a meeting at Y. M. C. A. Hall, Newport, Oct. 7, for the purpose of passing the resolution on the Federal Amendment. Addresses were made by Rev. J. Andrew Jones of the First Baptist Church, the Rev. Marion S. Stocking of the Thames St. Methodist Episcopal Church, Mrs. James Griswold Wentz and Mrs. Florence Howe Hall.

On Monday, Oct. 9, a parlor meeting was held in Middleton at the residence of Mrs. Elisha Clarke Peckham, the oldest suffragist in the State.

The Providence Woman Suffrage Party has drawn up its platform of work for the coming winter. It includes unqualified support of the Federal Amendment and the policies adopted at the national convention, and the establishment of a civic forum under the auspices of women in a downtown theatre Sunday afternoons. Movies, music and good speakers will make up the program. Mrs. Nellie McClung will open the forum on Nov. 5. Mrs. Raymond Robins, Dr. Anna Howard Shaw and other speakers of national repute are expected later.

CONNECTICUT

It has been found necessary to change the time and place of the annual convention of the C. W. S. A. Instead of holding it at Bridgeport on October 25 and 26, it will be held at New Haven on November 15 and 16. The change had to be made because it was impossible to get proper accommodations in Bridgeport, where there has been an aggravated condition of congestion for months past, owing to the immense influx of people to the factories. The New Haven Equal Franchise League will act as hostess, and the later date has been chosen to suit their convenience. The program will remain as arranged.

The chief work in Connecticut for the past few weeks has been in connection with the fairs. The local leagues have co-operated with the State Association in regard to this work, and much propaganda work has been done at each one. One remarkable feature of this year's fairs is that the Anti-Suffrage Association has undertaken work on exactly the same lines as the work long done by suffragists. The ladies have had booths and distributed literature and canvassed for signatures. They have even given open-air speeches to the crowds, and in every way have paid the suffragists the supreme compliment of close imitation.

October 17 is to be Connecticut Day at the Springfield Fair, and a number of women from Hartford and other towns are going to Springfield to help in the propaganda work there. As many Connecticut people attend this fair, Connecticut suffragists are not really stepping out of their own proper limits in going to help.

INDIANA

"Municipal Housekeeping" is the subject of study for the year 1916-1917 in the Woman's Franchise League of Muncie. Dissatisfied with the city administration, the women of the league are to make a thorough investigation of the workings of various offices and present their discoveries to the public. At each meeting a different woman will represent a city official, having previously studied the position she is to fill, and the reports of the meetings, containing all sorts of enlightening facts, will be given full publicity.

Members of the Woman's Franchise League, who conducted the suffrage booth at the recent Exposition in Kokomo, found that the ballot box in which votes of "yes" or "no" of the passing crowds were registered, resulted in 746 votes for woman suffrage and 36 votes against. Those in charge say that they did not find near the indifference among women that existed only last year and that they noticed a decided attitude favoring suffrage among the boys and girls of the younger generation.

OHIO

The officers of the Ohio Woman Suffrage Association have issued a call to the annual convention to be held at Lima, Nov. 15 and 16. "The basis of representation remains the same as heretofore," says the call. "Each town in which no organization exists may send a delegate by courtesy, who will be allowed the privileges of the floor without a vote."

The committee on election is: Chairman, Miss Grace Drake, Cleveland; Miss Edith Peck, Cincinnati; Miss Eda Ballard, Lima; Mrs. Abbie Donovan McNally, Columbus; Miss Mary E. Gayer, Akron.

For further information in regard to convention address State Headquarters, Warren, Ohio.

KENTUCKY

The Franklin County Equal Rights League gave a Suffrage Tea, Oct. 7. They prepared for twenty-five tables and hoped to realize a good sum for the use of Franklin County.

Contributions are coming in to the President's fund of $5,000 in a most encouraging manner.

The rally, which was held at the Court House in Richmond, Oct. 4, was a great success. Membership cards were signed, literature distributed and a generous contribution was added to the treasury of the Madison County Equal Rights League.

Former Mayor J. T. Earle of Latonia is the suffrage candidate for election to the school board, having been nominated at a meeting of the Kenton County Equal Suffrage League. Mr. Earle has accepted the nomination and will make a strong race for the position. This is the first time a suffrage candidate has aspired to an office in Kenton County.

VERMONT

At the annual meeting of the Burlington Equal Franchise League held Oct. 2, the following officers were elected:

President, Mrs. H. S. Howard; vice-president, Mrs. W. T. Scofield; secretary, Miss Helen B. Turk; treasurer, Miss Mary A. Phelan; chairman of the educational committee, Mrs. J. W. Votey; chairman of the membership committee, Miss Cornelia C. Underwood; chairman of the social and publicity committee, Mrs. H. J. Daigle.

The league voted to give a play on November 3, which will be under the direction of Mr. and Mrs. Philbrook, who have so successfully staged similar productions in previous years.

An increase of 86 active members during the year, bringing the league's membership to about 400, was reported by Mrs. H. B. Shaw, chairman of the membership committee.

MASSACHUSETTS

The Ways and Means Committee of the State Association, under the leadership of Mrs. Benjamin F. Pitman of Brookline, is planning for the fourth annual Bay State Festival and Suffrage Bazaar to be held at the Copley-Plaza, Boston, Nov. 13, 14 and 15. The Equal Franchise Committee of Boston will be represented by a gift shop, and Mrs. Henry Russell will have charge of the flower table. Mrs. Parker Whittemore and Mrs. John Spring will have charge of the fancy articles, and Mrs. George Stearns will conduct a haberdashery with articles only for men.

The Women's Industrial, Civic and Suffrage League has been organized under the leadership of Mrs. Julius Andrews of Brookline, chairman of the legislative Committee of the State Federation of Women's Clubs. About 35 business women became charter members.

In addressing the new club, Mrs. Andrews made a strong plea for greater activity among business women in civic matters, emphasizing the need of keener interest in legislation concerning themselves and their children. Mrs. Wenona Osborne Pinkham, Chairman of Organization for the Boston Equal Suffrage Association, spoke on the need of suffrage in order that women might use their influence effectively for legislation in civic and social matters.

A course of lectures on American Government and Politics, by Prof. Arthur I. Andrews of Tufts, is offered by the Progressive Women of Massachusetts. It will deal with the constitution, with Federal, State and local government, etc., and Dr. Andrews will show how women are affected by each. The course will open Oct. 17, at 2.30, at the Hotel Brunswick, Boston. Further information may be had from Mrs. Rose A. Clark, Chelmsford, Mass.

NEBRASKA

Of the candidates for United States Senate and Congress, the following men have given their unqualified support of the suffrage amendment: John L. Kennedy, Omaha; M. P. Kinkaid and Edward B. McDermott, Kearney. Wm. P. Warner of Dakota City stands by the Republican platform, which has endorsed woman suffrage somewhat generally. Dan V. Stephens believes he must stand by the constituency of his district (the Third), which was against equal suffrage in the last election. However, he is personally for equal suffrage and voted for it in 1914.

There is already a large group of people who realize the folly and wickedness of war, and this group includes more women than men.—Jane Addams.

PENNSYLVANIA

Although non-committal at this time upon a Federal woman suffrage amendment, Congressman William H. Coleman, chairman of the Republican County Committee of Allegheny County, Penn., has allied himself definitely and emphatically with political leaders favoring a suffrage amendment to the State constitution.

Congressman Coleman is strongly in favor of a Watcher's Bill, which will enable women to be inside the polls during election and count.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Suffrage activities in New Hampshire have been numerous during the past month. Some demonstrations had been planned for every county fair of any importance. At White River Junction, which attracts as many people from New Hampshire as from Vermont, Miss Margaret Foley spoke to immense crowds, and at the Plymouth Fair, Mrs. Vida Chase Webb, chairman of Grafton county, attracted much attention with a gaily decorated car and won many friends for the cause.

At Contoocook and Portsmouth, the suffragists had a tent, gay with suffrage pennants and banners, and college girls aided Miss Kimball, president of the State Association, in distributing literature and talking to visitors, many of whom signed cards before they left.

The Rochester Fair, which is one of the largest in the State, was in the care of Mrs. E. C. Perkins, chairman of Strafford county. Here, too, a decorated car was used and able speakers presented the suffrage cause.

Dunbarton, Grassmere and Nashua will be the scene of further activities in the near future, and in this way it is thought that almost every section of the State will have been reached.

Town chairmen have been busy interviewing the candidates for both Senate and Legislature, and no community, even though very small, is allowed to forget that equal suffrage is coming, and coming soon.

TENNESSEE

The last General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, at the instance of the Tennessee Federation of Women's Clubs, passed an act making women eligible to serve on State, county and municipal school boards. This year two women have been chosen at the polls to serve on educational boards.

In Knox country, Mrs. J. G. Lowe was elected to the board in the 2nd school district after a hotly contested election. Four candidates were in the field, three of whom were men, and the real competition developed between Mrs. Lowe and Mr. Huff, whom she defeated by a vote of 520 to 492.

In Hamilton county, Mrs. E. F. Wheland of Chattanooga county defeated Fritz Englehardt by a vote of 450 to 367 for school commissioner from the 4th civil district, and formally took her seat at the September meeting of the Hamilton county grammar school board.

John J. Cornwell, the Democratic candidate for Governor in W. Virginia, is strongly in favor of equal suffrage.

RIGID MILK BILL FOR CALIFORNIA

Board of Health Declares New Law Will Mark Epoch in Protection of Baby Life

On Oct. 1, a pure milk bill went into effect in California. The State Board of Health discusses the merits of the bill in its September Bulletin, recently issued. It declares this law, passed by the Legislature in 1915, marks an epoch in health protection and puts California in the front rank among States which are safeguarding the health of milk and butter consumers.

The bulletin says in substance:

"Children suffer the most from infection due to contaminated milk, and bottle-fed babies are in the greatest danger of all.

"We predict, with full realization of our temerity, that the statistics for the first year after the new State milk law goes into effect will show a distinct reduction in the number of deaths in children, and complete absence of large milk-borne typhoid epidemics, like the one just ended in the West Side oil fields of Kern county, and the less serious recent outbreaks at Richmond and Colusa.

"The milk law would have prevented the large epidemic at Palo Alto and Stanford University a number of years ago, and young men who were taken off in their prime would today be useful citizens. Why has California waited so long before paying adequate attention to safety in milk supplies?

"It is inconsistent to buy the safest possible milk supply for your child and then feed it liberally with infected butter. Pasteurization of butter has already been voluntarily practiced by many of our large creameries, but not until now has the State law required that all butter shall be pasteurized or shall come from cows free from tuberculosis."

In the laundry of the Western State Hospital at Staunton, Va., girls were found working from 12 to 13 hours a day at $11.50 to $13 a month. Laundry work is considered one of the most laborious and hazardous of all employments for women, and yet these conditions were in a hospital with a doctor at its head.

DONATIONS TO JOURNAL FUND

Previously acknowledged	$3,274.10
Mrs. Ella O. Guilford	3.00
Emma D. Newhall	10.00
Elizabeth F. Cheshire	10.00
Miss Mary R. Parkman	10.00
Mrs. L. R. Baker	5.00
Mrs. Freda Ehmann	10.00
Clara Ueland	10.00
Miss Rowena Garland	1.00
Miss Phebe L. Elliott	50.00
Mrs. William Belknap	10.00
Mrs. A. M. Caylor	5.00
Mrs. C. S. Pillsbury	5.00
Mrs. W. G. Dwight	5.00
Total	$3,408.10

Justice demands votes for women. Do you?

FORM OF BEQUEST

I hereby give and bequeath to the Proprietors of The Woman's Journal, published in Boston, a corporation established under the laws of Massachusetts, the sum of ——— dollars.

Prominent Public Men Tell Why They Endorse

Judge of South Dakota Supreme Court Believes Women Need Vote to Secure Beneficial Social Legislation—U. S. Senator Holds Woman a Citizen as Much as Husband

As the South Dakota campaign enters upon its last month, two prominent public men have come out with strong reasons for their intention to vote for the suffrage amendment on Nov. 7. Charles S. Whiting, judge of the State Supreme Court, in his endorsement, explains the historic accident which gave suffrage to men only, and then adds two arguments which appeal particularly to him. The judge says:

"The original assumption by our forefathers of the exclusive right of suffrage was the natural result of their opinion regarding woman's social and industrial inferiority, which opinion is clearly evidenced by the contemporaneous statutes. That man is coming more and more to recognize woman's equality is evidenced by the marked change which, during late years, has taken place in the laws relating to her social and industrial standing. With such change in his opinion has come a marked change in his views as to her right to participate in the government of whatever social organization she may chance to be a part. This change of view among the people of our country is more noticeable in the new States of the West, where the men have broken away from the traditions of the past; have recognized more fully woman's equality; and have been the first to share with her the power and duties incident to government.

"I believe in extending to woman the political rights and duties incident to her position as a constituent member of organized society because:

"(1) Woman needs such rights in order fully to protect her in her social and industrial rights.

"(2) The duties incident to such rights should be imposed upon and assumed by woman because man needs her aid in the discharge of his political duties just as he needs her aid in all other of life's pursuits. In reaching the greatest wisdom pertaining to the multitudinous relations of the members of human society, we must have the benefit of those thoughts and experiences peculiar to woman, as well as those peculiar to man. Man and woman are imbued, though in varying degrees, with the same natural and spiritual virtues. With the infusion into the public soul of more of those spiritual virtues—human sympathy, human charity and human love—with which woman is peculiarly blessed, we will be able to give birth to a finer universal conscience."

United States Senator Thomas Sterling of South Dakota states:

"I am in favor of woman suffrage first and primarily because it is but just and proper that she as a citizen should have the right of suffrage; and secondly, because I have never been able to find any good argument or reason against bestowing this right, so highly cherished by men, upon women. While I do not expect that the general exercise of the right by women throughout the United States would revolutionize things, yet I believe on the whole it would have a wholesome and elevating influence upon our social and political life. As one of the committee on resolutions in the Chicago convention I participated in the discussion relative to a woman suffrage plank in the party platform, and, along with the senators from suffrage States, stood for a somewhat stronger plank than the one finally adopted."

MINIMUM WAGE LAW APPROVED

Massachusetts Commission Accepts Scale As Set by Women's Clothing Board

The wage scale for female employes in women's clothing factories in this State, which was recommended by the women's clothing wage board, has been approved by the Massachusetts Minimum Wage Commission, according to a recent announcement. The new scale, which is merely advisory, goes into effect Feb. 1, 1917. It provides $8.75 for experienced adult workers; $7 for inexperienced adult workers, and $6 for workers under 18 years of age.

A recent social survey covering numerous localities in the Middle West shows, says the Detroit Journal, that while these communities spend only 15 cents per capita for the protection of the public health and the prevention of disease, they spend 25 cents per capita on cemeteries. This same survey shows that more money is spent in caring for the animals in the public "zoo" and the fish in the aquarium than is spent on the relief of the poor. It would seem as if it paid as well to be a dead man as to be a live animal.

BUFFALO ANTIS EASILY FOOLED

Think Women's Hughes Train Works for Suffrage, So Fail to Greet Campaigners

The credulity of anti-suffragists is illustrated afresh by a recent funny incident in Buffalo, if it is correctly reported in the press.

Last week the special train of the women who are campaigning for Hughes passed through Buffalo. It had been arranged that they should stop there and hold a meeting. Somebody who does not want Mr. Hughes to be elected telephoned to the different members of the women's committee appointed to meet them at the station, telling them that the special train was not bringing campaigners for Hughes, but campaigners for suffrage. Many believed it, and out of the 200 women on the committee, only 20 met the train.

This would seem to show that anti-suffragists are easily gulled. Incidentally, it appears to show also that in that particular city the women working for Mr. Hughes are most of them anti-suffragists. They are willing to support him in spite of his advanced stand on the Federal Amendment. It is idle to claim that championship of equal suffrage, even in its strongest form, hurts any candidate's chance.

S. DAKOTA PAPER LAUGHS AT ANTIS

Salem Pioneer-Register Thinks Arguments Against Woman Suffrage Ridiculous

The Salem (S. D.) Pioneer-Register is doing fine work in the suffrage campaign by giving a large amount of space to wholesome propaganda items. Lately it carried a list of absurdities to show how ridiculous many of the anti-suffrage "arguments" are. Here is the list:

Relative to equal suffrage for women, would it not be—

Absurd to ignore the opinion of Abraham Lincoln and President Woodrow Wilson and accept that of those serving a cloaked interest?

Absurd to deny more than half the county superintendents of the State the vote, when they are compelled to make a campaign among the voters in order to secure their office?

Absurd to deny the vote to nearly six thousand women teachers of our State, and to allow many more thousand men who cannot read their ballots to hold political power?

Absurd to deny the vote to women who pay taxes in our State and allow male paupers and non-taxpayers to govern?

Absurd to tell women their place is in the home, when more than 184,127 of them are compelled to earn their bread in schools, stores and factories?

Absurd to ask mothers to remain ignorant of governmental affairs and expect them to rear intelligent citizens?

Absurd to applaud men's pride in their citizenship and ridicule women's desire for the same right?

Absurd for our South Dakota to follow the example of Georgia instead of that of California, Illinois, Oregon and Washington?

Absurd to deny our women supporters of hospitals, churches and charities a share of civic affairs, while welcoming even undesirables?

Absurd to call ours a government of the people, if one-half our people are disfranchised?

Absurd to refuse our South Dakota women a right the granting of which has proved popular and successful in every State where it has been granted?

"All the finest attributes of civilization of today, such as mercy, hope, justice and charity, are 'she' qualities," said former Senator Charles A. Towne of Minnesota when he spoke on the afternoon of Sept. 25 at an organization meeting of Democratic women in New York.

He believes the world is going to become more and more feminine all the time in proportion as it becomes more civilized.

Professor Stockton Axson, brother of President Wilson's first wife, contributes to the New York Times of Oct. 8 an article on the President's personal and domestic life. After thirty-five years of close association with Mr. Wilson, Professor Axson describes him as an almost ideal family man. There was a time when a candidate's behavior to his wife might be very bad, without seriously hurting his chance of election. It is a sign of the growing influence of women that larger consideration is now given to this matter.

THE PLANKS OF 1916

National political parties have made the following declarations this year in their platforms:

The Democratic Party:

We recommend the extension of the franchise to the women of this country, State by State, on the same terms as to the men.

The Republican Party:

The Republican party, reaffirming its faith in government of the people, by the people, for the people, as a measure of justice to one-half the adult people of this country, favors the extension of the suffrage to women, but recognizes the right of each State to settle this question for itself.

The Progressive Party:

And we believe that the women of the country, who share with the men the burdens of government in times of peace and make equal sacrifice in times of war, should be given the full political rights of suffrage, both by State and Federal action.

The Socialist Party:

We advocate and pledge ourselves and our elected officers to——

Unrestricted and equal suffrage for men and women.

The immediate adoption of the so-called "Susan B. Anthony amendment" to the Constitution of the United States granting the suffrage to women on equal terms with men.

The Prohibition Party:

The right of citizens of the United States to vote should not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex. We declare in favor of the enfranchisement of women by amendment to State and Federal constitution. We condemn the Republican and Democratic parties for their failure to submit an equal suffrage amendment to the national constitution. We remind the four million women voters that our party was the first to declare for their political rights, which it did in 1872.

CATHOLICS THINK FREELY ON VOTE

Father Cox, of Pittsburgh, Declares That Church Takes No Stand For or Against Franchise

Denying that the Roman Catholic Church is opposed to woman suffrage, Father James R. Cox of the Epiphany Church in Pittsburgh, Pa., asserted that declarations to that effect are erroneous and misleading. In his communication to the Woman Suffrage League of Allegheny County he said in part:

"There is an idea prevalent that the Catholic Church, its hierarchy and people are opposed to equal franchise. This impression is probably founded on the fact that some of the leading authorities of the church have declared themselves against suffrage. But these declarations are only personal opinions of the men uttering them, and when they spoke they did not mean to convey the impression that they were declaring Catholic doctrine on this point, nor did they ever intend that their words should be understood as a command to Catholics to oppose woman suffrage.

"When people attempt to prove from private opinions of prominent Catholic clergymen that the church condemns this movement, they are forced to gloss over or they entirely omit to mention opinions of cardinals, bishops, priests and other prominent Catholics who are strongly in favor of equal franchise.

"In the problem of equal franchise there is nothing contrary to Catholic doctrine. It is a political movemert, and Catholics are absolutely free to act as they choose, without let or hindrance from ecclesiastical authority.

"Women have the same right to say how this world of ours shall be governed as men have. Neither man nor woman has an inherent right to vote or rule, but obtain this right by having the necessary qualifications. Both have by nature equal faculties and ability to vote or rule; they have the same intelligence, and if there is any advantage anywhere between the sexes, it is on the woman's side, as the majority of women have a higher standard of morality than men, and this influence for good will be more quickly exerted by the women when required than by the men, just because of their higher principles of life."

Father Cox's view is in perfect accord with that of the Rev J. Elliott Ross, who not many years ago wrote "A Catholic's View of Suffrage." He said the Catholic view could be stated in less than a dozen words.

"To put it in an Irish way, there is no Catholic view of suffrage. You might as well speak of the Catholic view of the tariff, or the weather, or the corn crop. There is no Catholic view of woman suffrage, because it is not a Catholic question."

The first woman in California to be elected Chairman of a County Central Committee is Mrs. Leicester C. Hall of Bishop, Inyo County. Mrs. Hall is a Republican.

IN THE MAGAZINES

Childhood versus Parents. Fixing the Responsibility of Parents from the Kansas Viewpoint, by Lilla Day Monroe.—The Woman Lawyer's Journal, October.

Protection of the Immigrant Women, by Lolita Coffin Van Rensselaer.—Forum, October.

As One Woman Sees the Issues, by Alice Hamilton.—The New Republic, Oct. 7.

Equal Pay for Equal Work, by Editha Phelps.—Life and Labor, October.

Disturbing Conventions, by Jane Addams.—Survey, Oct. 7.

Women as Leaders in Education.—Child Welfare Magazine, October.

PARTY MACHINES IGNORE WOMEN

Massachusetts Republicans Favor "Absentee" Suffrage and Democrats Refer to Convention

The Republican and Democratic State conventions in Massachusetts last week failed to follow their national platforms in declaring for equal suffrage, as have most of the State conventions. The Democrats referred to the question as a subject worthy of consideration by the constitutional convention, and the Republicans, while ignoring votes for women, declared that they favored submission to the "people" of a constitutional amendment which should permit, under proper safeguards, "absentee voting for all officers in primary and final elections and thus shall enfranchise thousands of citizens—soldiers, railroad workers and commercial travelers, for example—who are yearly absent from their homes on election day and are now deprived of the right of suffrage."

Robert M. Washburn spoke on the floor of the Republican convention for the addition of a suffrage plank to the platform as drawn up in committee.

He referred to the question as a "porcupine," which the Republicans had side-stepped. The plank he proposed was substantially the same as the national Republican plank, and he wanted the party to be right. Four million voters are waiting to see how the parties stand and the party wants their support, he said. Suffrage is as certain to come as the sun is to rise, and the party ought to get these votes. Go into the trophy room of the suffragists and see the beautiful plumage they have gathered from Milton on the south and Gardner on the north. The convention applauded warmly when he closed, but Congressman Walsh stated that the committee had opposed a plank because of the adverse vote on the amendment last year. He declared that if there is a constitutional convention next year the question can be brought up there and a result be secured sooner than by a constitutional amendment.

In the Democratic convention, Roger Sherman Hoar led a fight for endorsement. A plank was finally adopted recommending it to the proposed constitutional convention.

Mr. Hughes is reported in a newspaper interview as saying that he has always believed in woman suffrage. This does not bear out the story of the anti-suffragists that he looks upon it as lamentable though inevitable.

Figures from the office of the Kansas State registrar of vital statistics, just reported, show that there were 2,724 more births in Kansas the first eight months of this year than in the same period in 1915. Woman suffrage is not wrecking any homes in Kansas.

Mrs. Wallis Williams, who was nominated recently by the Republicans for the Legislature in Washington, took first prize at the State fair on Sept. 19 for corn bread and baking powder biscuit, and second prize for soda biscuit.

"Since women are admitted to the bar in New York State, it is clearly important that they should obtain the best training that the State affords," says the New Republic of Sept. 30. "How long, we wonder, will Columbia University require to accede to this view? The Columbia Law School is not a club, and belonging to the male sex should not be equivalent to belonging to the privileged sex. Medicine, sociology and Elizabethan drama are open to women at Columbia, but not the law. We do not believe that there is any robust anti-feminism in the attitude of those who do not arrange for the women who desire to enter the law school. Their indifference and inertia, however, are sufficiently discouraging, and the feminist is entitled to make capital out of it. Does anyone imagine that the foremost law school in the State would be closed to women if New York were a suffrage State?"

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"If the suggestion of Mr. Heflin, now several years old, that every man who believed in woman suffrage should wear a dress, should be carried out, what novelty would be introduced into the Presidential campaign," says Mrs. Alice Duer Miller.

"That any one with the right to vote himself should object to others with like qualifications voting has always seemed a mystery to me."—Representative Lindbergh of Minnesota.

Literature reprinted from the Journal is justly regarded as an indispensable help in suffrage work. The most recent publications are listed below. Send your order to 45 Boutwell Street, Dorchester, Mass.

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Mrs. Ferdinanda W. Reed's play JONATHAN'S NIGHT-SHIRT is a pleasing bit of satire which can make money for any suffrage league. Twenty-five cents a copy, set of five for production, one dollar. Royalty for each performance, five dollars.

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CHIEF JUSTICE CLARK OF NORTH CAROLINA

Chief Justice Walter Clark of the North Carolina Supreme Court is more than an advocate of the enfranchisement of women. He has been the movement's principal supporter in a State where few were interested until the last two or three years and in a position where few have the courage to take a stand on a question that is often considered "political."

"There is no real argument against equal suffrage—merely prejudices," declares Judge Clark, and he loses no opportunity to rub the prejudices away. The back of his large personal envelope is illustrated with a suffrage map of the United States. In his private life he does yeoman work for the cause, and in his public life, wherever the occasion arises, he speaks with a passionate zeal for the rights of women. Far from losing any of the proverbial dignity of a judge, Chief Justice Clark has won the respect of all for his sincerity and democracy.

Chief Justice Clark of North Carolina is seventy years old. At the age of 17 he was made a lieutenant-colonel in the Confederate army and was the youngest officer of that rank on either side. He was admitted to the bar in 1868, made a judge of the Superior Court in 1885 and of the Supreme Court in 1889, and chief justice of the Supreme Court in 1903.

Incidentally it was in the United States Supreme Court that Mr. Hughes saw the need of votes for women, and one of the new members, Justice Brandeis, has been as ardent a suffragist as Judge Clark.

BRUMBAUGH SAYS "COUNT ON ME"

Pennsylvania Governor Writes Mrs. Dibert He Will Help in Suffrage Movement

In response to a request for an endorsement of equal suffrage, Mrs. George Dibert of Johnstown, Penn., has received the following letter from Governor Martin G. Brumbaugh:

"My Dear Mrs. Dibert:

"I have always taken a deep interest in the social and civic welfare of all the citizens, including the women of this great State and country.

"I believe that the women have just as much right to vote as the men. I supported the amendment at the last election and did it gladly.

"In my tour West last year I made particular mention of the fact that Pennsylvania had this question pending before its voters, and that I hoped that they would give women the right to exercise the franchise.

"You may count upon me to help in any movement that will speedily bring this to pass."

WIFE INSISTS ON PAYING PENALTY

Former Senator Elkins, Held for Speeding, Was About to Refuse Fine

Former Senator Elkins, of West Virginia, and his wife were held up not long ago for speeding in Laporte, Indiana. In a statement in court the Senator said, "I am going to balk at the payment of a dime," but Mrs. Elkins took a different attitude. She said, "If we have disobeyed the laws of Indiana, we should pay the penalty which such violation imposes." When Mr. Elkins heard his wife's remark he drew out a long roll of bills and paid the fine.

Will law and order be endangered if Mrs. Elkins is given a vote by the men of West Virginia this fall?

Mrs. Mina Gaylord, suffragist of Castle Creek, N. Y., walked off with 32 first and 15 second prizes for her cakes, pies, bread, buns and garden flowers at the Broome County Fair at Whitney Point last month. When asked if she could do "fancy work," she said, "Oh, yes; but I don't get a great deal of time. You see, I have raised seven children and am kept pretty busy." Yet she wants a vote, and is willing to work for it, too.

WOMEN WAR ON UNSANITARY CITY

Suffragists Find Pittsburgh Sewers and Garbage Dangerous Allies to Infantile Paralysis

Under the auspices of the Allegheny County Equal Franchise Federation, Pittsburgh women are progressing rapidly in their investigation of the unsanitary conditions of the city that were reported to them.

"We have found unsanitary conditions that would be a disgrace to any civilized city, and we found some of them within six blocks of City Hall," Mrs. J. O. Miller, president of the Federation, said in an address to the Councilmanic Committee on Health and Sanitation, following her examination.

"To our minds, the city is indifferent to health conditions," said Mrs. Miller.

"We found sewers backing up into cellars, and we found unflushed vaults. In two wards on the South Side we discovered 2,500 unflushed vaults. In the rear of the Schenley estate property there are no sewers.

"Then you must consider the amount of garbage and offal on the various dumps. There are dangerous dumping grounds on Mt. Washington and Troy Hill, in South Side and Soho. The latter dump is right near a playground, and the playground, with that menace, is practically useless.

"Why not provide money for incineration plants?

"In this city there are sewers with openings so large that children can fall into them. There is surface drainage of all sorts. In almost every case of infantile paralysis we found that there were unsanitary conditions at the homes.

"We are going to keep up this fight, gentlemen, and I invite you to go with us on a visit to the plague spots."

An editorial in the Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegram gives the women unstinted praise for their work. It says:

"The women who appeared before the Councilmanic Health Committee yesterday to report the results of their recent sanitary survey of the city rendered a public service in keeping with the progressive civic spirit which they have displayed on previous occasions. . . . Women are peculiarly adapted to this job of inspection. They are quick to notice unsightly, disease-breeding conditions which in their capacity as housewives they would not tolerate for a moment, and they see no reason why they should be permitted to continue by a community."

CAMPAIGN TRAIN SHOWS THE DRIFT

New York Tribune Declares Women's Interest Will Save Politics from Dullness

"Insensibly we are coming to expect women's minds and tongues to contribute their share to every kind of debate," says the New York Tribune in commenting on the campaign train composed entirely of women now traveling through the middle West.

"The woman who doesn't think is fast finding herself alone against the wall. Twenty-five years from now we shall probably be wondering why society ever was dunce enough to do what it did—to shut out from its most important concerns one whole half of the human race and that the most interesting. Naturally, politics has been dull. What exclusively masculine affair is not?"

PREFERRED DEAD MEN TO KICKERS

Defendant in W. Va. Election Fraud Trial Used Names of Mules to Stuff Lists

In the trial of the Mingo county, West Virginia, election frauds, now proceeding at Huntington, Miss Gertrude Rader, a school teacher, testified that Bob Simpkins, one of the defendants, told her he "preferred to vote dead men to live ones because they didn't do so much kicking, and that when he could not secure the names of enough mules he used the names of his boarders." Other witnesses testified that although they did not vote in the Congressional election in 1914, ballots bearing their names were reported by the election officers in the Red Eagles precinct.

To the already large list of influential West Virginia men who have accepted appointment on the Men's Advisory Board of the West Virginia Equal Suffrage Association have been added the names of four more prominent citizens. They are Prof. Joseph Rosier, president of the Fairmont State Normal School; Hon. Louis Bennett, a leader in all efforts for civic betterment; Mr. William Banfield, the largest manufacturer in the State, and Mr. Roy B. Naylor, former secretary of the State Board of Trade.

SAYINGS OF JUDGE CLARK

Chief Justice of the North Carolina Supreme Court

We have heard much of the "submerged tenth." I am here to say a word for justice to the "disfranchised half."

Are the mothers, the wives, sisters, and daughters of the white men of North Carolina disfranchised because they are morally defective or because they are mentally defective? Unless they are, they have as much right to vote as the men, and are as competent to exercise the right of suffrage.

The elements that really oppose woman's suffrage are: (1) The liquor interests, who know that women are in earnest in opposing their business. . . . (2) The political machines are opposed to equal suffrage, for where they have the men rounded up they fear to lose their control, for they know that they cannot fool the women as readily. Then there is the vice trust and those who make their profit by handling child labor and by oppressing the women in sweat shops, and all those who are opposed to a cleaning up of the community morally and physically.

I do not mean to say, by any means, that all who are opposed to woman's suffrage belong to one or more of these classes. This would be untrue and unjust. The largest number of those who oppose the suffrage do not belong to these classes; but the classes I name are those pecuniarily interested in opposing the admission of women to the suffrage.

We fought the Revolutionary War upon the principle that there should be no taxation without representation. Our government is founded upon that proposition. The women of North Carolina own probably one-third of its property. Whatever share they own, be it little or more, is taxed; yet they are denied the right of any voice in saying how much should be taken from them for taxes and for what purposes it should be spent.

The women bear the burdens of government even more than the men. If there is lack of sanitation, their children suffer and die. If public morals are not guarded, the evils fall upon their sons. If wars consume the youth of the land, they suffer more than the fathers. They have even more interest in good government and in preventing bad government than the men. They are as intelligent and as patriotic as the men. It will add to the stability of the Government to give them a share in its control.

In all earnestness, the movement for equal suffrage is one of the great movements of the ages. It has lifted, and will lift, humanity to a higher and happier level. He who opposes it has his prototype in Mrs. Partington when there was a storm-tide in the Atlantic Ocean. She got out her bucket and mop to keep back the ocean. Mrs. Partington's back was up and so was the Atlantic Ocean, and the ocean won.

LAST LAUGHS

"Mention twelve animals of the polar regions," said the professor; and the despairing student wrote "Six seals and six polar bears!"—Youth's Companion.

Brown: "The boss says that when he was a boy on the farm they had a mule that was just like one of the family."

Jones: "Yes, and I know which one."—Judge.

Vander: "I thought your limousine was painted."

Asterwall: "It was, but it has to be painted again. I ordered it to be finished in neutral colors, and the idiotic workmen painted it red, white and blue."—Life.

"Why the noise?"

"The barber is shaving himself."

"But why the argument?"

"He is trying to persuade himself to have a shampoo."—Rehoboth Sunday Herald.

"Nobody can say you don't know how to dance these days."

"Why not?"

"If you don't dance as they do, it may be a new step you have. And nobody is going to run the risk of criticising a new step."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

"People who snubbed my wife made me rich."

"How so?"

"Oh, I had to struggle until she got into a position where she could snub them."—Rehoboth Sunday Herald.

"Give me a lever," declared Archimedes, "and I'll move the world."

"Never mind about moving the world, old top. How many States can you carry?"—Judge.

They visited the museum and were looking at the statue of a Roman gladiator. One of his arms was broken off, his left leg ended at the knee, his helmet was battered and there were several patches on his face. He represented "Victory."

"I say," said one of the visitors to his companion, "if that fellow won, I would like to see the bloke who lost."—Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.

With a wild sweep the wind tore round a sudden corner and removed the hat from the head of a respectable and near-sighted citizen who chanced to be passing.

Peering wildly round, the man thought he saw his hat in a yard, behind a high fence. Hastily climbing over, he started to chase it, but each time he thought he had caught it, it got yet another move on.

Then a woman's angry voice broke on his ears.

"What are you doing there?" she demanded shrilly.

He explained mildly that he was only trying to retrieve his hat. Whereupon the woman said, in wonder:

"Your hat? Well, I don't know where it is, but that's our little black hen you're chasing!"